THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): Rajya Sabha used to discuss Money Bills and the Budget. But if you don't discuss it and return it, after 14 days it is automatically deemed to have been passed. This is the right of the Rajya Sabha to return it without discussion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Members may exercise their right to discuss; otherwise it will be deemed to have been passed. We don't gain anything.

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: This is the Second Supplementary List of Business circulated in the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Lok Sabha has passed it and if you don't discuss it, after 14 days it is automatically deemed to have been passed.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: This is totally immoral and improper.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I must draw your attention to the fact that on many occasions we have taken up these types of Bills and passed on the last day and sometimes even the Appropriation Bill we have passed without a discussion.

SHRI MD. SALIM (West Bengal): The Bill has been passed by the Lok Sabha as mentioned in the Second Supplementary List of Business circulated to us at 7.30 in the evening. Do you want to curtail the rights of the Members?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): As I said, Lok Sabha passed it in this session. If you don't pass it, it will be deemed to have been passed and you will lose your right to speak.

10 P.M.

Do you want to lose your right to speak? What do you again by that?

SHRI MD. SALIM: This could have been circulated in the morning itself.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): All right. Mr. Minister, you can move your Bill.

THE BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) AMENDMENT BILL, 1992.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

> 'That the Bill further to amend the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, and the Banking Companies (Acquisition) and Transfer of Undertakings) Act. 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.'

The Committee on Banking Regulations and Supervisory Practices appointed by the Bank of International Settlements has prescribed certain capital adequacy standards to be followed by commercial banks. These standards have been accepted for implementation by several countries. The BIS standards seek to measure capital adequacy in terms of the ratio of capital to risk weighted assets. For this purposes, weightages have been prescribed for different categories of assets. The recommended norms is that all internationally operating banks must acquire a capital to risk weighted assets ratio of 8 per cent by March, 1992.

The Committee on Financial System under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Narasimham, in its report submitted to the Government last year, has, inter alia, recommended that

banks in India should reach the BIS norm for capital adequacy in a phased manner. For banks with an international presence, the Committee has suggested that the norm should be achieved as early as possible, and, in any event, by March, 1994. The other banks are advised to achieve the capital adequacy norm of 4 per cent, by March, 1993, and 8 per cent, by March, 1996.

The Research Bank of India have recently issued detailed guidelines on capital adequacy measures. In terms of the said guidelines, the Indian banks which have branches abroad should achieve the norms of 8 per cent as early as possible, and, in any case, by 31st March, 1994. The other banks have been directed to achieve the norm of 4 per cent, by 31st March, 1993, and 8 per cent, by 31st March, 1996. The banks have accordingly been advised by RBI to review the existing level of capital funds vis-a-vis the prescribed level and plan to increase the same in a phased manner to achieve the prescribed ratio by the end of the stipulated period.

Despite substantial growth in deposits and advances, it has not been possible for banks, due to various operational constraints, to augment their owned funds to the required level. The low level of profitability and the need to comply with prudential requirements for provising leaves them with little surplus for the augmentation of their reserves.

I may mention that a sum of Rs. 700 crores has been provided for the purpose of contribution to the paid-up capital of 20 nationalised banks, in the Budget estimates of the current year. The exenditure will be met from out of the Consolidated Fund of India. However, this investment will be simultaneously reinvested by the banks in special securities to be issued by the Government and there would, therefore, be no net cash outgo from Government funds. Except for payment of interest on such capital securities, the provisions of the Bill do not involve any other expenditure of a recurring or non-recurring nature.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

The question was proposed.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (बिहार) : मैं केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूं ... (**व्यवधान**) बात सुन लीजिए। मंत्री महोदय इतने भले आदमी हैं कि उनकी ओर देखकर हम लोगों को दया भी आ रही है क्योंकि वे यहां दिन भर से बैठे हुए हैं... (**व्यवधान**) इसीलिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि ये इतने भले आदमी हैं कि इनको देखकर दया आ रही है। केवल एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों को संशोधन देने का और दूसरी चीजों का भी समय नहीं मिला। सरकार गंभीरता से इस पर विचार करे कि जो यह 1500 करोड़ आप कर रहे हैं... (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : आपने शुरू कर दिया।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आप इसको तीन गुना बढ़ा रहे हैं। केवल इसमें सहकारी बैंकों के लिए छूट होनी चाहिए और ऐसे समय में और भी आश्यक है जब कि नेशनल कोआपरेटिव बैंक का विचार चल रहा है। तो इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सहकारिता को दृष्टि रखते हुए उसमें छूट होनी चाहिए।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (बिहार) : सहकारिता है ही नहीं इसमें। नेशनेलाइज्ड बैंक के लिए है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : नहीं भाई

This is about co-operative banks also. There is a conception...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): He wants to say

[Shri Jagesh Desai]

that Government should help in establishing the National Co-operative Bank. (Interruptions) I was in the delegation which met the Finance Minister.

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: Sir, I want to appeal to the hon. Minister and to the Government, through you, that they should consider this valid point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): So, I putting...

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: What is his reaction?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): How can he reply to you only?

श्री दल बीर सिंह : श्रीमन्, सुझाव बहुत अच्छा है, स्वागत योग्य है। आप जब कभी भी पधारेंगे इसके बारे में डिटेल में उत्तर देंगे।

SHRI ASHIS SEN (West Bengal): If nobody wants to speak, I want to speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Others have withdrawn their names.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: You cannot stop me from speaking.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I do not think you cannot speak. You can speak.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, it is 10 o'clock in the night and this is not the appropriate time to take up a serious discussion. Obviously, the Government does not want any serious and sincere discussion to obtain the opinion of the crores section of the House. It is patently clear. Yet I would like to say, by postponing consideration of the Bill the sky would not have fallen, the clouds would not have burst. (*Interruptions*). Of course, I have to accept your ruling, but since nobody is going to speak, I would take the entire time.

SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA (Bihar): Sir, I would like to speak for two-three minutes.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: I would take more time than two minutes.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, you provide us some tablets.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: Do I have the permission to speak? On the face of it, it appears to be an innocent move, but I do not consider it to be so. It is not simply a question of raising the share capital from Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 1500 crores. What is inherent in it? Why is it needed? On the face of it is so simple. For decades the banking system in our country has been functioning with this capital fund ratio without any difficulty, without any problem, particularly since the period of nationalisation. Two per cent or less than 2 per cent capital equity fund ratio was all right, there was no difficulty about this at all. About two-three years back it was raised to Rs. 500 crores. Now what is the imperative need to raise it to Rs. 1500 crores? I am not able to understand this. What about the foreign banks? Are you going to apply the same norm to them also, that they will bring in that money to conform to the propositions that you are making in respect of the nationalised banks? No. If the Bill does not say anything about that, they will have a free hand to use the deposits collected in our country, invest that money, reap the profits and take them away to their metropolitan countries. And you have seen how the Scam has exposed the manner in which these foreign banks are functioning. Why should they not be called upon to do that? Why this discrimination? The other day the Finance Minister was saying in the Consultative Com-

mittee meeting that a sum of Rs. 10,000 crores was needed. You were also present there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No, please do not say that. I do not know anything about what is happening in the Consultative Committee.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: In the newspapers it has been reported that the Finance Minister has said that he required about Rs. 10,000 crores to raise the capital base of the bank. In that case there are 28 nationalised banks and he would require Rs. 28,000 crores. Wherefrom will the money come? The Finance Minister has said in the Lok Sabha that he has no proposal to denationalise the banks. There is also no proposal for privatisation. In that case, will the amount be made available from the Consolidated Fund of India? Shri Dalbir Singh, the State Finance Ministtr who has moved this Bill, has said that there will be no effect on the Consolidated Fund. I think I have been able to hear him correctly. The budget provision is also only Rs. 700 crores. Therefore, if you want the equity base to be raised to Rs. 28,000 crores for 28 nationalised banks, wherefrom will the balance come? This is an important point which we cannot overlook. The question, therefore, is not as simple as it is stated in the Bill, that the money will be collected from the market. From the market means, systematically the shares will be passed on to private hands, gradually, by the back door, and the private sector investment in the nationalized banks will be in the proportion of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500 crores, and Rs. 1,000 crores will come from private hands. What does it mean? It is directly hitting at the very basis of nationalization which was done in 1969. That is why I felt that it is not so innocuous as it appeared in the beginning. The private sector is to be given an entry into the ownership of the public sector banks, again I say, by the back door method. Why not say it categorically?

The Finance Minister has said that thert will be no denationalization, no privatization, but facts indicate that it is going to be in that directon, because that is what the Narasimham Committee has recommended. What are the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee? Is it on the basis of the facts prevailing here or is it on the basis of the direction of the loan-giver, which has come from elsewhere, far away from our country—the IMF and the World Bank? That is the main point I want to make about it.

The Bank of International Settlement is being quoted off and on. We are not following that norm. I would like to ask, is our country economically on par with those countries which have a norm of fund and deposit ratio at eight per cent? We do not have that. We should look at the problem from the point of view of the situation prevailing in our country rather than trying to copy other countries or trying to follow the dictates of the people who have been asking our Government to do certain things according ot their own requirements. Then where is the basis for us to go for this?

None will object to the strengthening of our banking system. I have now stood up for that; I want that. But the question is, how? Is it the way to do that? Where lies the malady? Efficient, effective, administration and management by engaging professional persons and persons of unblemished integrity is what is needed today. But what is happening? Just now, Mr. Kalp Nath Rai, the Minister of Power, was talking about what happened to the Power Finance Corporation. Who was the Chief there? Who engaged him? Is there not a political link? Otherwise could it happen—the subsequent development- The scam has fully exposed serious matters. How could it happen? How could this take place without any political nexus without any political patronage? Instances are aplenty. One Minister

[Shri Ashis Sen]

had to leave. We do not know how many more have to go, how many names have yet to come, not only the Ministers but other political personages also, now or when the previous Government was ruling in the period earlier to this. "Earlier to this" means the period when the Congress was in power when they appointed, because all the appointments of the Chairmen and Managing Directors were made well before the preceding Government came. So, who appointed them? Under whose instructions and under whose influence was it done? A poliitcal nexus was there. That is why the scam is there and the developments have taken place in that manner.

So I say, it is not the capital base which is more important today. The base is strengthening the functioning of the banks. That cannot be done by the back door method of inducting private capital to smash and demolish what has been developed over the last 24 years by way of nationalization of the banks. So, the main question is improved working.

The question of equity and working fund ratio is not the issue which is so important, and it does not require late-night attention and discussion and passing of the Bill with the speed and the manner in which they want. I feel that the Government, if they want—I still feel—even after the reply, let it be kept pending and let it be discussed in full detail with the entire people of the House discussing the matter.

And what about the bad debts? Where do you want the money to go? Rs. 25,000 crores are the bad debts in the banking system. Will you be able to solve that problem? The money is intended to be injected into the banking system in order to write off those debts. Is it intended to utilize that money so that the nexus has to be there between the political leaders and the bank management, and that is why the money is going to be injected there, that also by drawing it from the private sector in order to get away with the had debts of the big industrialists and the big people?

If that is so—that is what my contention is about it, and that is why I say that in this manner it has been done, it has been brought, and that is the purpose for which, I feel, it has been done—the whole Bill should be totally rejected and absolutely rejeced. There should be no scope for considering the Bill at all, and that is what I demand.

Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me the opportunity.

SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Sir, apparently, this is a very small amendment, very very small. I would not repeat what the hon. Member, my colleague, has just said. The amendment reminds me of a Hindi *doha* which says:

सत सैया के दोहरे ज्यों नाविक के तीर,
देखन में छोटे लगे, घाव करें गम्भीर।

So, this Bill is like that.

You know, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 is going to be amended. The suppor money for all the subsidiary banking companies, for example, the IDBI, the IFCI, the ICICI, the SIDBI, the NABARD and other banking companies has been stopped. These companies will now have to raise their capital funds for their operations from private sources, from the market and fom foreign investors. As my senior colleague has just now said, this is an indirect way of privatising the nationalised banks and all these subsidiary banking institutions, and it is very much in tune with the Government's new economic policy also of restructuring and globalisation of the Indian economy. I have an apprehension that this is being done again at the behest of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. So, this type of thing

is not really helpful for the Indian economy, for a healthy economy. The Government should make an honest announcement that the banking companies will not be privatised, that they will be nationalised, that they will function as Government institutions and that on no account, even by selling shares to private or foreign agencies, foreign investors, will they be privatised. I demand that assurance on the floor of the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Narayanasamy, only one minute.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Sir, I will not take more than one minute

Sir, I support the Bill, and I would like to make only two suggestions to the Hon. Minister.

Sir, the banking institutions are not accountable to Parliament in the sense that the RBI is controlling them

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Bihar): Now they are under the COPU.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I am coming to that. Not the COPU. ... (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): The latest report of the PUC.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Whenever the RBI officials or other bank officials are called for evidence, they clearly say that they have been prohibited from giving document, any evidence relating to this matter, as far as the bank provisions and regulations are concerned.

Sir, this was discussed threadbare in the COPU. I don't want to refer to it, but because the report has been laid on the Table.....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Yes, you can refer to it.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I would like to submit that even the officials who appeared, said that they were not accountable to anybody That kind of attitude should not be there. Therefore, the COPU has come to the conclusion that the Reserve Bank of India and other financial institutions are also accountable to Parliament. And the COPU has got jurisdiction to deal with matters relating to their financial dealings. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what the thinking of the Government in this regard is.

Because of the security scam the banks have been tightened. This is a matter concerning the people of this country. The banks are not providing financial assistance to various small-scale industries and also the farmers. I am not saying about the big industries. Whenever the farmers approach them for agricultural loans or whenever the small industrialists approach the banks for loans for running their industries, they say clearly that because of the securities scam they are freezing the financing. This is the information given by the banking officials of the public sector banks. Because of that small-scale industries are not in a position to produce more. It is on record that it is only the small-scale industries which are contributing more foreign exchange by exports.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): It is all known.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether oral orders that have been issued to the banks would be withdrawn and the normal system of giving loans to farmers and small industries will be revived as it was prevailing earlier.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI (ANDHRA PRADESH): It appears the Narasimhan Committee did not apply its mind to the problems of

agricultural and rural sectors while formulating the recommendations. As per the report, none from the agriculture sector, not even the NABARD, have been consulted. When I want through the representations to the Narasimhan Committee, it was approached only by the banking officials, FIICI and other trading organisations, but none from the farming and rural sector had approached it. So, by neglecting 70 per cent of the population, I don't think any desirable purpose will be fulfilled by the Narasimhan Committee Report. Sir, you know very well that as per the Nadasimhan Committee Report. Sir, you know very well that as per the Narasimhan Committee report, the pdiority sector lending is going to be reduced from 40 per cent to 10 per cent. In that too, only small and marginal farmers are eligible and all oher farmers are compelled to go in for private lending as was doen prior to the nationalisation of banks in early 60s.

Many hon. Members have spoken about the scam. What we want is that it need not be rpeated again. I hope the Joint Parliamentary Committee will come out with certain proposals so that these acts cannot be repeated in future.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SNGH (Maharashtra): This Bill has been broght basically to bring the Indian banks to the inter-national standards and regulations as enumerated by the Bank of International Settlements (B.I.S.) norms. For this purpose the Minister has brought forward this Bill. He says in ihis speech that the Committee has recommended that norms should be achieved as early as possible and in any event by March 1994 in the case of banks with an international presence. The other banks are advised to achieve the capital adequacy norm of 4 per cent by March 1993 and 8 per cent by March 1996. Then he goes on to say that the above ceiling has already been reached by one bank and some more banks are likely to reach in the near future. They are increasing the limit from Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 1500 crores.

(**The Deputy Chairman** in the Chair)

Welcome to the Chair Madam.

The total quantum of finance available in this Budget - the hon. Minister said in the Financial Memorindum - is only Rs. 700 crores. With this Rs. 700 croras which banks or how many banks will cross this limit, will come up to the BIFR standard? Has any one bank come up to the BIFR stadards? If it had, may I know the name of that bank? Which other banks will come up to the BIFR standard by the allocation of this Rs. 700 crores? What will be the quantum of disbursement of this Rs. 700 crores? I am sure the hon. Minister must have done his hom w ork before he came here as to how he is going to allocate this money. So could I please know these details? Thank you, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Reply.

श्री बलबीर सिंह : उपसभापति महोदया, माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बिल पर बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिये हैं। केवल यह जो हमारा बी०आई०एस० का तय हुआ था कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में जो और भी बैंक्स हैं, उनसे हम किस तरह से प्रतिस्पर्द्धा करें, यह कोई पहली चीज़ नहीं है। 15 करोड़ से 100 करोड़ का इन्होंने 1985 में रखा उस के बाद 1988 में 500 करोड़ का रखा केपिटल एडिक्वेसी के लिए और उस समय पेडअप केपिटल 15 और 100 करोड़ था। अब 500 से बढ़ा कर 1500 करोड़ इसलिए कर रहे हैं कि हम को दूसरे देशों से भी इंटरनेशनल बैंक्स जो हैं, उनसे

प्रतिस्पर्द्धा करनी है। इसलिए यह कहा गया है कि पहले तो 1992 में 8 परसेंट एचीव करिये लेकिन हम इसमें कुछ पीछे जरूर हो गये हैं। इसलिए इस बिल को आज राज्य सभा में पास होना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हो गया था। हमारे जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में बैंक्स काम कर रहे हैं, उनको किसी भी तरह से 1994 में 8 परसेंट तक पहुंचाने का हमारा इरादा है। हमारे देश के अन्दर जो बैंक काम कर रहे है 1993 में इनका 4 परसेंट का है और 1996 में इनको 8 परसेंट पर पहुंच जाना चाहिये। जैसे कि और लोगों ने भी कहा और सिंह साहब ने भी पूछा कि अभी जो 500 करोड़ तक पहुंचे हैं, ऐसे कौन कौन से हमारे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि बैंक आफ इंडिया, बैंक आफ बड़ौदा, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक, सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया, केनरा बैंक, यूको बैंक, इंडियन बैंक, इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक और सिंडीकेट बैंक 500 करोड़ के अन्दर हैं, इनकी केपिटल एडीक्वेसी इतनी पहुंच गई है। बाकी जो हमारे बैंक्स हैं, हमारे बजट में जो प्रावधान है, वह 700 करोड़ का है। इसके साथ साथ हम फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस से कुछ साधन जुटायेंगे। जहां तक प्राइवेटाइजेशन का सवाल है, इस तरह का शासन का कोई इरादा नहीं है। सिम्पल सा यह इसमें अमेंडमेंट है कि 500 करोड़ की जगह एक हजार करोड़ बढ़ाना है और इसको 1500 करोड़ करना है अर्थात् इतनी हमारी केपिटल एडक्विसी होनी चाहिये। यहां मेरा सदन से और सब माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन है। जहां तक नरसिंहम कमेटी का डा० शिवाजी ने कहा, ऐसा कोई भी विचार नहीं है कि जहां प्रायरटी सेक्टर में 40 परसेंट होता है वहां 10 परसेंट करने की बात को सोच रहे हैं, यह तो अभी उसका विचार चल रहा है। अभी ऐसा कुछ नहीं है। मैं इसलिए माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करता हूं, रात भी काफी हो गई है, अब ज्यादा समय नहीं बोलूंगा क्योंकि यह सिम्पल सा है (व्यवधान) प्राइवेटाइजेशन, इसमें बिलकुल करने का हमारा इरादा नहीं है। इसी विश्वास के साथ मेरा यह निवेदन है कि यह जो हमारा बिल है इसको लोकसभा को लौटाने की कृपा करें। यही मेरा निवेदन है। (व्यवधान)

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : केवल एक बात सुन लीजिये। आखिर हम लोग इतने देर तक बैठे हैं, कुछ सोच समझ कर बैठे हुए हैं। सरकार की नीयत बिलकुल साफ हो गई कि औद्योगिक निजीकरण के बाद बैंकों के निजीकरण की ओर आज रात 12 बजे के पहले उसने कदम बढ़ा दिया है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): Madam Deputy Chairman, you should not allow him to speak because he has started speaking again.

उपसभापति : इन्होंने अकाऊंट खोला भी और क्लोज भी यहीं कर रहे हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): Madam, he has started and he can end it.

उपसभापति : थर्ड रीडिंग अभी कहीं हुई है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : देखिए, हम तो पास करही दे रहे हैं लेकिन हमारा यह कहना है कि प्रतिभूति घोटाले के बाद बैंकों की जो साख गिरी है उसको आप किसी तरह से यह सब करने के बाद भी बचा नहीं सकते हैं। सरकार कटघरे में खड़ी हुई है। बिल्कुल अच्छी तरह से मैं केवल एक एश्योरेंस चाहता हूं जो कि मंत्री महोदय सरकार की ओर से अभी दे दें कि बैंकों का फिर निजीकरण नहीं किया जाएगा जिसके लिए इतनी लड़ाई लड़ी गयी और इंदिरा जी के नेतृत्व में जिस समय कांग्रेस का विभाजन हुआ हम लोगों ने भी उस समय सहायता दी थी। मैं समझता हूं कि निजीकरण की ओर

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

यह कदम नहीं बढ़ाया जाएगा। आज यह एश्योरेंस दे देना चाहिए सदन को।

उपसभापति : उन्होंने दिया है। उन्होंने अभी एश्योरेंस दिया और मैंने भी सुना कि निजीकरण नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : चेयर ने कह दिया..(व्यवधान) तो ठीक है।

उपसभापति मैंने सुना। इसलिए मैंने कह दिया।

I heard it.

Now, the question is:

"That the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 1992, as passed by the Lok Sabha be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Madam, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

(I) The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1992.

(II) The Rehabilitation Council of India Bill, 1992.

(III) The National Highways (Amendment) Bill, 1992.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I beg to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1992 as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th August, 1992."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th August 1992, agreed without any amendment to the Rehabilitation Council of India Bill, 1992, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st July, 1992."

(III)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedures and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the National Highways (Amendment) Bill, 1992, as passed by Lok Sabah at its sitting held on the 20th August, 1992."

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I lay a copy each of the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infants Foods (Regulation of Production,